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December 1, 1917

THE Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL FOUNDED 1870

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THE WOMAN CITIZEN

Founded June 2, 1917

Continuing the

WOMAN'S JOURNAL

Founded 1870

By LUCY STONE *and* HENRY B. BLACKWELL

as a Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and Especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women, and published weekly in Boston, Mass., from 1870 to 1917.

Continuing also the

WOMAN VOTER

Founded 1910

By the WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY OF NEW YORK CITY

and the

NATIONAL SUFFRAGE NEWS

Founded 1915

under the name of the "Headquarters News Letter." In succeeding the National Suffrage News, The Woman Citizen becomes the official organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and as such will try to maintain intimate contact between the Association and its two million members throughout the United States.

THE WOMAN CITIZEN is published weekly by the Woman Citizen Corporation in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

The editorial offices are at 171 Madison Avenue, New York.

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The Woman Citizen

171 Madison Avenue
New York

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On to Washington!

In a week the suffrage hosts will assemble, in person and by proxy, in Washington, D. C., for the

49th Annual Convention of the

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The Place is Poli's Theatre

The Date is December 11-15

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By the

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PROGRESS OF THE SUFFRAGE FEDERAL AMENDMENT

KNOWN IN THE

65TH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES AS SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 2 and HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 1

Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States Conferring upon Women the Right of Suffrage.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

History of Amendment

First introduced in the Senate, January 10, 1878, by Senator A. A. Sargent, of California.

REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE:

In the Senate:

1878, Adverse majority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1889, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1890, Without recommendation.
1893, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Without recommendation.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1916, Favorable majority.

VOTED UPON IN THE SENATE:

January 25, 1887, yeas 16, nays 34.
March 19, 1914, yeas 35, nays 34.

IN THE HOUSE REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE:

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916, Without recommendation.

VOTED UPON IN THE HOUSE:

January 12, 1915; yeas 174, nays 204.

Introduced in the 65th Congress

IN THE SENATE:

April 1917 (special session), by Senators Jones of New Mexico, Shafroth of Colorado, Owen of Oklahoma, Poindexter of Washington, and Thompson of Kansas.

IN THE HOUSE:

April 1917 (special session), by Representatives Raker of California, Rankin of Montana, Keating of Colorado, Taylor of Colorado, Hayden of Arizona, and Mondell of Wyoming.

Status:

IN THE SENATE:

Reported from Committee

September 13, every member of Committee approving.

IN THE HOUSE:

Raker resolution to create a woman suffrage committee in the House adopted by the House September 24 by a vote of 181 to 107.

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The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

December 1, 1917

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

The Sex Line in Politics

UNDER this caption the New York Evening *Sun* rises to administer rebuke to New York suffragists who declare their intention of dealing with State Senator Elon R. Brown and United States Senator James W. Wadsworth at the polls because of their anti-suffrage philosophy and practice. According to the *Sun* these two men were honest in their opposition to suffrage and any concerted attack upon them by women "can be regarded in no way save as a sex attack."

Leaving to one side Senator Brown's legislative record as an exploiter of women and children in industry, and dealing with the situation only on the ground of the *Sun's* apparent contention that it is not fair or womanly, is indeed "an inferential breach of faith," to want to put out of business those whose political ideals are hostile to yours, those who have knifed, and are so natured and so back-grounded that they must continue to knife, the thing that you carry nearest your heart—dealing with the situation only on that ground, it is well-nigh impossible to find any justification in the *Sun's* position.

In view of the fact that for whomever women may work and vote in place of the two Senators in question, they will yet work and vote for a man, where lies the action for sex attack? In view of the further fact that woman's task of securing the suffrage is not finished and will not be until she gets nation-wide suffrage, she would be too stupid to vote at all if she did not use her vote to delete such opposition to suffrage wherever it may be found. Talk the matter in terms of the prohibitionists instead of the suffragists, and observe the deviousness of the *Sun's* manner of argument. Guided by it, the prohibitionist whose task is nation-wide prohibition would remember that the opposition encountered in state and United States Senate was "conscientious" and "honest and public-spirited in its motive" and would not stand out against the re-election of his opponents. Talk the matter in terms of Child Labor, and observe again that the legislators who fought the protection of little children in industry, having done so with a conscientious faith in their own judgment as to what was for the good of the country, Mr. Owen Lovejoy and the National Child Labor Committee will kindly extend the right hand of fellowship when these opponents stand for re-election.

It is an argument that trips itself.

Women will oppose Senator Brown and Senator Wadsworth because such men as they stand forth as an archetype of opposition to what women want to see read into legislation by legislators. What they want to see read into legislation by legislators is the spirit of democracy and the application of justice.

That is the motive and the only motive that is likely to animate women in handling such cases, in anticipation or in fact.

As a motive it is very animating.

Suffrage Progress in Great Britain

ON November 20 despatches pointed out that the British House of Commons had unanimously decided "to extend the municipal franchise to women on the same terms as they now have the parliamentary franchise." This was misleading. The purport of the action by the House of Commons was so to extend the woman suffrage clause of the Representation of the People Bill that married women, over thirty, whose husbands are entitled to the municipal franchise, should have it also. They never have had it, though single women over 21 have had it since 1869, in England and Wales, since 1881 in Scotland and since 1898 in Ireland. In doing away with this old-time discrimination against married women with regard to the municipal franchise the action taken adds just so much to the original woman suffrage clause of the Representation of the People Bill, which grants parliamentary suffrage to women over thirty. By increasing the age limit from 21 to 30 for all women it cuts in on the present municipal franchise rights of unmarried women. But the two gains, parliamentary suffrage for all women over 30, and municipal suffrage for all married women over 30, far more than offset the cut on single women between 21 and 30. Final favorable action on the whole bill is expected daily from the House of Commons.

Her Soul Goes Marching On

NO soldier of the Grand Army was ever more touchingly honored north or south of Mason and Dixon's line than was the great veteran, Susan B. Anthony, on November 10th.

A triumphal wreath was placed on her grave in Mt. Hope

Cemetery, Rochester, N. Y., by members of the Woman Suffrage Party of Monroe County. Miss Anthony's former pastor, Dr. William C. Garnett, D. D., of Cambridge, Mass., went with the band of suffragists from headquarters, on North Street, to the grave of the great dead leader of the suffrage cause, whose soul has gone marching on.

There a memorable ceremony was held, attended by few persons comparatively; but millions of those who have fought under Miss Anthony's banner in the last fifty years were there in spirit, for the Grand Army of the Suffrage Cause is a mighty host.

Suffrophobia, an Old Complaint

"I FOUGHT against it, wrote against it, did all I could against it, but the Democratic Party were unanimously in favor of its passage, and a large proportion of my own party supported it, and so it was easily carried through."

This is not a post-election wail from one of the few anti-suffrage newspapers in New York state in 1917. It is a statement from Mr. Thurlow Weed, showing how he had opposed manhood suffrage in his state in 1821.

He and Chancellor Kent had feared the decomposition of the foundations of government if manhood suffrage became general.

Posterity will "deplore in sackcloth and ashes the delusion of the day" if it is adopted, thundered the Chancellor. Martin Van Buren, another prototype of 1917 anti-suffragists, dreaded increasing the voters of New York City from 13,000 to 25,000, and feared it would "drive from the polls all sober-minded people."

"That," wrote Thurlow Weed in 1881, "was sixty years ago, and I have lived all these years under that amended Constitution, and have not seen the danger I once feared."

Capturing the Main Body of the Enemy

MORE than all else is the New York suffrage victory wonderful because it has captured the main body of the opposition. All other victories were but skirmishes by comparison. Now the woman suffrage cause is done with flank movements and guerilla warfare.

"When one goes to war," says the Lincoln, Nebraska, *State Journal*, "one expects to capture the main body of the 'enemy' last. New York state contains about one-tenth of the women of the United States. Because it was a state of conservative farmers and foreigner-filled cities, it was regarded as probably the last stronghold of the opposition. And now New York has voted votes to its women. Has voted irrevocably; for a backward step could be taken only with the consent of the New voters, which will never be given and probably never asked for. Cornwallis has been captured. There is no possible doubt that in winning New York the women have won their Gettysburg. No president of the United States can ever again be elected as an opponent of woman suffrage. Probably it will be necessary for every candidate and party to favor not only woman suffrage by state action, as did the platforms of 1916, but national suffrage. What remains to the woman suffrage movement in the United States is but the rounding up of the stragglers.

"Perhaps most important of all is the sign this furnishes to Europe that our democratic professions are not a pretense but a fact. The victory for the women is a defeat for the Kaiser in Europe as well as for Kaiserism in America."

Anti-Suffrage Logic

THE opponents of equal rights for women have never been noted for logic; but when they are smarting under defeat, their logic becomes something absolutely weird. Their latest argument runs something as follows:

1. All anti-suffragists are patriotic, and ardently in favor of continuing the present war to a victorious peace.

2. The enormous majority of woman are anti-suffragists.

3. If the Federal Amendment passes, the government may later take a nation-wide referendum on the war, and if women as well as men have a vote on it, the result will be unfavorable to the war!

How is that for a sample of inverted logic?

A. S. B.

Mme. Breshkovsky on the Russian Situation

ALL sorts of conflicting reports come from Russia, and it is hard to disentangle the false from the true. It is the more interesting to get a few words on the subject from Catherine Breshkovsky, who is familiar with the whole situation.

Not long ago, the municipal elections took place in more than six hundred cities and towns of Russia. The cablegrams reported that in Moscow and most of the other places, the Bolsheviki (or extremists) were defeated. Madame Breshkovsky writes:

"Our women have already taken part in the municipal elections. They were as numerous as the men, and performed the duty quite well. Day after tomorrow I will write a letter about it for the *Woman's Journal*." (She has not yet got used to the name of the *Woman Citizen*.) The promised letter has just come. It is dated from the Winter Palace in Petrograd. She says:

"I am here for a few days only. I never remain long in large cities, because I prefer to be busy in our great provinces, where I see my people in their true nature, and speak to them freely, not only about politics and economics, but touching freely on all sides of life, and preaching to them as severely as I choose. I see how devoutly they hear and accept my counsels concerning all questions which constitute the basis of an honorable life of a citizen. The inhabitants of large cities also are attentive to what one says, but their distracted life makes them very soon forget their good intentions, and it is necessary to exhort them anew.

"The unanimity of the people in their principles throughout all Russia proves the question of equality of rights for both sexes. It was not even voted upon, the government having acknowledged the equality in its declaration, the principle having been long ago approved. No discussions or debates even appeared in the press. Does not this prove the innate righteousness of the people as a whole? And so the principles of self-government of the so-called

democratic Republic, the common possession of the land with all its riches, the autonomy of nationalities (which are very numerous in our large country, some of them not awaking great sympathy with the Russians), abide. All these principles never meet with opposition on the part of the large democracy in Russia. The Liberals, too, accept them, all but the principle concerning the division and possession of the land. They consent to distribute the states which belonged to the imperial family and to the monasteries, and the large possessions of the 'crown'; but they hold that the domains belonging to the nobility and the other landowners should be retained by their possessors. Knowing the philosophy and the world-conception of our people, we cannot consent to such a decision, for it would create another revolution in a few years.

"Now I will boast of the clever manner in which our women showed themselves during the past month as municipal voters. In many cities the suffragettes were as numerous as the men. Very old women were seen among the masses, and all were conscious of the political party with which they sympathized. Our party took the record till now." (Madame Breshkovsky represents the moderate Socialists as opposed to the Bolsheviki or extremists.) "In Moscow the municipal functions are in our hands, also in many other towns. The mischief is that the resources of every kind are swallowed up by the war, and the population is suffering privation. We will try; we do not fear work or sacrifice. Do not doubt our faithfulness. The municipal suffrage was the first test of our population as a whole, and the women were not behind the men in the least.

"Now we are concerned with a much greater field of activity —the election of members of the National Assembly, where all the principles and laws must be settled. I have a sincere hope, to see a good termination, yet I know that we must work harder than ever before."

Madame Breshkovsky has been standing side by side with Kerensky in the recent troubles. In a letter lately received, but which had taken several months to reach America, she said:

"Our peasants, fathers and husbands, are reasonable enough to wait, and maintain order in their villages. But the young workmen and young soldiers are too inexperienced and ignorant to be mindful and patient. They imagine that all the old wrongs can be undone in some days, and therefore they are demanding new conditions of life and welfare that cannot be created in a few months, and with a war on our shoulders."

This is the element that seems now to have seized control.

A. S. B.

A Tale of Two Cities

THE opponents of equal rights claim that the victory of equal suffrage in New York state was due to the large Socialist vote cast in New York city. Now New York city and Cincinnati voted on woman suffrage on the same day. Cincinnati cast a larger Socialist vote, in proportion to its population, than New York city did; yet in Cincinnati suffrage was snowed under.

The big suffrage majority in New York was drawn from all parties. It was due to the hard work, the fine team play, and the magnificent organization of the women. All the speakers from other states who took part in the New York campaign have gone home full of praise for its leaders, and declaring that the New York victory was due to no fortuitous circumstances, but was earned in the fullest sense of the word.

The New York *Times* and other inveterate opponents who persist in laying the suffrage victory to the Socialists, are strengthening the Socialists' hands. At the next election, and in years to come, it will be a great asset to any party if it can convince the majority of the new voters that it was mainly responsible for their enfranchisement.

Are our anti friends really desirous to give this advantage to the Socialists?

A. S. B.

Why Have They Disbanded?

THE New York Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage has voted to disband. In all the states where women have obtained the ballot anti-suffrage organizations (if there were any) have gone to pieces. For years this has been noted as an invariable fact.

Yet, if equal suffrage were the pernicious thing they have represented it, they ought not to disband, but to strengthen their organization and redouble their efforts, in the hope of securing its repeal. If it had a twentieth part of the harrowing results that have been predicted, within a few years men and women alike would be eager to get rid of it.

When the anti-suffrage societies disband, they tacitly assume that after the people have had experience of equal suffrage, the majority will never wish to return to the old way. This is true; but to acknowledge it is to give away the whole case against equal rights.

A. S. B.

A Change of Note

BEFORE the great suffrage victory in New York, a favorite argument against the Federal Amendment for woman suffrage was the statement that when Congress submitted the question to the state Legislatures, New York would carry no more weight than Nevada. None of these opponents of equal rights are now complaining because, in that final decision, "the great state of New York" will carry no more weight than Maine! Why do not some of them protest against this "flagrant injustice"?

A. S. B.

If They Were Women

IF Lenine and Trotzky were women, and if the present troubles in Russia were supposed to be instigated by the government of Colorado, where women vote, instead of by the government of Germany, which is strongly opposed to women's voting, it is likely that the opponents of equal suffrage would see a vast significance in the matter. But as the facts are the other way around, they will not admit for a moment that the situation reflects any discredit on the enemies of equal rights.

A. S. B.

The Administration and the Suffragists

WITH the Congress of the United States, headed by the Speaker and his wife, represented by leading men and their wives in both houses on the Honorary or Advisory Council for the Convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association in Washington in December; with the ladies of President Wilson's cabinet issuing invitations to Congress to meet the officials of the National Association; with the leading men and women in official, educational, religious, scientific, business and social life, both national and local, acting upon this same Council, and joining hands with the suffrage leaders, suffragists think it plain to see that the end of the long struggle for equal suffrage is in sight.

Commenting upon the interest shown by the constituted authorities, both local and national, in the coming Convention, Mrs. Helen H. Gardener, one of the National Association's most prominent and effective workers at the Capitol says: The struggle of the suffragists from the beginning to the present time, when the end is so near, has been one of unparalleled dignity and skill in the history of the world's evolution in politics toward the democratic ideal. It is the only bloodless revolution ever conducted, and the only one carried on, from start to finish, by unarmed, voteless victims—those with neither a voice in their own government nor arms (and the will to use them) to effect their wills, and secure their "place in the sun."

"Through educational propaganda from the beginning to the end, the women have won by the sheer force of the argument based upon the fundamentals of self-government. While proving their power to govern themselves they have stated their case to the satisfaction of their original opponents, and held respect while proving the case against those same opponents.

"This is so rare an achievement as to be one of the greatest wonders of political history."

Many additional distinguished names have been added to the list de luxe that has been assembled as the Honorary Council to supplement the efforts of the suffrage leaders for the Convention. The list as it now stands is headed by Speaker Clark and almost the entire Cabinet, while Senate and House are represented by Democrats and Republicans of equal prominence in equal numbers and stars from the diplomatic service and the Judiciary shine in the same firmament, as do also civilians of high degree.

HONORARY COUNCIL FOR N. A. W. S. A. CONVENTION

The Speaker and Mrs. Champ Clark; Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. McAdoo; Secretary of War and Mrs. Baker; Attorney General and Mrs. Gregory; Mrs. Albert Sidney Burleson; Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels; Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Lane; Secretary of Agriculture and Mrs. Houston; Secretary of Labor and Mrs. Wilson; Senator Jacob H. Gallinger; Senator and Mrs. Charles Curtis; Senator and Mrs. Reed Smoot; Senator and Mrs. John F. Shafroth; Senator and Mrs. Albert B. Cummins; Senator Henry F. Hollis; Senator and Mrs. Wesley L. Jones; Senator and Mrs. Miles Poindexter; Senator and Mrs. John B. Kendrick; Senator Francis E. Warren; Senator Kenneth D. McKellar; Senator and Mrs. George E. Chamberlain; Senator and Mrs. Robert M. La Follette; Senator Morris Sheppard; Senator and Mrs. Howard Sutherland; Senator and Mrs. George W. Norris; Senator Robert L. Owen; Senator and Mrs. A. A. Jones; Senator William F. Kirby; Senator and Mrs. Key Pittman; Senator and Mrs. James H. Brady; Senator Joseph I. France; Senator William E. Borah; Representative and Mrs. James R. Mann; Representative and Mrs. Edward T. Taylor; Representative and Mrs. John E. Raker; Representative and Mrs. Carl Hayden; Representative and Mrs. Edward Keating; Representative and Mrs. Andrew J. Volstead; Representative and Mrs. Luther W. Mott; Representative and Mrs. M. Clyde Kelly; Representative and Mrs. Clifton N. McArthur; Representative Thomas L. Blanton; Representative James C. Cantrill; Representative Isaac R. Sherwood; Representative and Mrs. Edward W. Pou; Representative and Mrs. Philip Pitt Campbell; Representative and Mrs. Daniel R. Anthony, Jr.; Representative and Mrs. F. W. Mondell; Representative and Mrs. Irvine L. Lenroot; Representative and Mrs. Burton L. French; Representative and Mrs. Everis A. Hayes; Representative and Mrs. Horace M. Towner; Representative and Mrs. Jouett Shouse; Representative and Mrs. Charles Bennett Smith; Representative and Mrs. John M. Nelson; Representative and Mrs. Julius Kahn; Resident Commissioner and Mme. Jaime C. De Veyra (Phillipine Islands); Resident Commissioner Felix C. Davila (Porto Rico); Major-General and Mrs. W. C. Gorgas; Brigadier-General Anson Mills; Secretary to the President and Mrs. Joseph P. Tumulty; Assistant Secretary of Agriculture and Mrs. Carl Vrooman; Hon. John Barrett, Director of the Pan-American Union; Commissioner and Mrs. Louis Brownlow; Commissioner and Mrs. W. Gwynn Gardiner; Justice and Mrs. Wendell P. Stafford, Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; Justice and Mrs. Frederick L. Siddons, Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; U. S. Commissioner of Education and Mrs. Philander P. Claxton; Miss Julia Lathrop, Chief of Children's Bureau; Mr. and Mrs. H. B. F. MacFarland; Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Graham Bell; Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Grosvenor; Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, President General Daughters of the American Revolution; Mrs. Cordelia R. P. Odenheimer, President General Daughters of the Confederacy; General Julian S. Carr, Division Commander United Confederate Veterans; Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford, President National Education Association; Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, ex-President, National Education Association; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor; Rev. and Mrs. Henry N. Couden, Chaplain of the House of Representatives; Rev. and Mrs. U. G. B. Pierce; Rev. and Mrs. Shera Montgomery; Rabbi Abram Simon; Mr. and Mrs. Theodore W. Noyes—The *Star*; Mr. Arthur Brisbane—The *Times*; Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Brainerd—Washington *Herald*; Mr. W. P. Spurgeon—The Washington *Post*; Mr. and Mrs. J. Leftwich Sinclair, President Washington Chamber of Commerce; Mr. Thomas Grant, Secretary Chamber of Commerce; Major Raymond S. Pullman, Chief of Police; Mrs. Christian Hemmick; Mrs. Charles Boughton Wood; Mrs. Herbert Hoover; Mr. and Mrs. Simon Wolf; Mr. and Mrs. Gifford Pinchot; Mrs. A. Garrison McClintock; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Vanderlip; Dr. and Mrs. Ryan Devereux; Mrs. Ellis Meredith; Mr. and Mrs. John Van Schaick, President School Board; Miss Janet Richards; Mr. and Mrs. V. Everit Macy; Dr. H. A. Garfield, Director Fuel Administration for U. S. of America; Mr. and Mrs. Edward P. Costigan, U. S. Tariff Commission; Mrs. Blaine Beale.

Woman's Vote and Congress

BY the addition of New York's forty-three representatives, the total number of United States congressmen in whose election women have a voice is increased to 90. Appended is a list showing the full suffrage states each with its quota of congressmen.

Arizona	1
California	11
Colorado	4
Idaho	2
Kansas	8
Montana	2
Nevada	1
Oregon	3
Utah	2
Washington	5
Wyoming	1
	40
New York	43
	83
To these must be added	
Arkansas	7
	90

These 90 representatives are more than one-fifth of the whole number, which is 435. Woman's equal political powers with men also has its effect in the selection of 26 members of the personnel of the Senate, and 193 electoral college votes.

Federal Amendment Favored

A MASS meeting in the interest of the Federal Amendment was held at Chattanooga, Tenn., on Nov. 29. Two of the prominent speakers for the occasion were Mrs. John S. Shafroth and Mrs. Stuart E. Walling, both of Colorado. Mrs. Shafroth is the wife of Senator Shafroth, well known for his advocacy of the suffrage cause in the Senate. The envoys from the voting state have a practical message to give the Southern women who as yet are potential voters.

On the Menu

"What's on the menu?" asked the hungry man. "Well," replied the waiter, "a few articles of food are mentioned. But most of the space is taken up with Government instructions on what not to eat."—Washington Star.

Program for the Great Washington Convention

TENTATIVE programs for both day and evening sessions of the 49th Annual Convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, to be held at Washington, Dec. 11-15, are now announced in fairly complete form. Outstanding features of the day and business sessions will be the Congressional Conference on Tuesday, a closed meeting, at which the program for the Federal Amendment campaign will be determined; Wednesday's formal opening of the Convention, Dr. Shaw's greeting; reports of officers; Thursday afternoon's symposium on "Friends and Enemies of Presidential-Suffrage," contributed by the presidents of the seven states which gave women presidential suffrage this year, War Service Reports, and Standing Committee Reports; Friday's discussion of "What My State Will Do for the Federal Amendment," and "Should We Work for Woman Suffrage in War Time?" and "What Good Will Woman Suffrage Do the Country?"

The evening sessions are to be distinguished by a brilliant array of speakers, some of whom are already announced. From Great Britain comes Miss Helen Fraser, famous in war service and gifted as orator, to talk on women's work in war time. The same subject will be handled by Mrs. Nellie McClung, the Canadian speaker and writer, whose speaking tours of America have made her popular East and West. Mrs. William G. McAdoo, wife of the Secretary of the Treasury, will be a star speaker at the Friday evening meeting for the consideration of American Women's War Service. Mrs. George Bass, Democratic women leader, will speak on the same subject. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, peerless orator and leader of American women in war work, will tell of the great program projected and executed by the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense. Thursday evening is set for Mrs. Catt's address. Miss Rankin will contribute to the same evening's program.

Wednesday evening will usher in the Victory Program contributed by the New York Woman Suffrage Party. The details of the evening's entertainment are as yet shrouded in mystery, but that joy will be unconfined is certain.

TENTATIVE CONVENTION PROGRAMS FOR DAY SESSIONS

Monday, Dec. 10, 1917: Executive Council. 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Suffrage House, 1626 Rhode Island avenue, Washington, D. C. Executive Session; closed.

Tuesday, Dec. 11, 1917: 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Congressional Conference, Poli's Theatre. Conference strictly confined to members of the Executive Council, State and District Congressional Chairmen. (Meeting not open to the public.)

Wednesday, Dec. 12, 1917. 2 p. m. Convention called to order. Invocation. Local arrangements, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, chairman; Membership Committee, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, chairman; Credentials Committee, Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers, chairman ex-officio Elections Committee.

Reports of officers: 1st vice-president, Mrs. Walter McNab Miller; 2nd vice-president, Mrs. Stanley McCormick; 3rd vice-president, Miss Esther Ogden; recording secretary, Mrs. Thomas Jefferson Smith; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Frank J. Shuler; treasurer, Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers; auditor, Mrs. Pattie Ruffner Jacobs; greeting, honorary president, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw.

Thursday, Dec. 13, 1917. Primary for nomination of officers. 12 m. to 3 p. m. Polls open for election, 8.30 a. m. to 4 p. m; 5 p. m. to 8 p. m.; 9.30, Convention called to order. Invocation: Minutes, final credentials report, announcements. Recommendations, Executive Council. Reports, Literature Committee, Mrs. Henrietta Livermore, chairman; National Woman Suffrage Publishing Company, Miss Esther Ogden, president; Press Committee, Miss Rose Young, chairman.

2.30 p. m. "Friends and Enemies of Presidential Suffrage": North Dakota, Mrs. Grace Clendenning; Ohio, Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton; Michigan, Mrs. Orton H. Clark; Nebraska, Mrs. W. E. Barkley; Arkansas, Mrs. O. F. Ellington; Indiana, Mrs. Richard E. Edwards; Rhode Island, Mrs. Barton Jenks.

Reports: Art Publicity Committee, Mrs. Thompson Seton. National-American Woman Suffrage Association War Service, Production, Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers; Thrift, Mrs. Walter McNab Miller; Americanization, Mrs. Bagley; Industrial Protection, Miss Ethel Smith. What war service shall be the especial task of the N. A. W. S. A. the coming year. Recommendations of the Executive Council. General discussion.

Friday, Dec. 14, 1917: Invocation—Minutes, credentials report, announcements.

"What my state will do for the Federal Amendment": Miss Catharine Ludington, president, Connecticut; Miss Anna B. Lawther, president, Iowa; Mrs. Julian Parks, president, Alabama; Mrs. Grace Allen Johnson, acting president, Massachusetts; Mrs. Frank Stranahan, president, Florida; Mrs. Andreas Ueland, president, Minnesota; Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, Illinois; Mrs. B. J. Cunningham, Texas.

Friday afternoon: "Should we work for woman suffrage in war time?" New Jersey, Mrs. E. F. Feickert, president; Wisconsin, Mrs. Henry Youmans, president; Mississippi, Mrs. Edward F. McGehee, president; Maryland, Mrs. Jessie Ross Thomson, president; Maine, Miss Mabel Connor, president; Kentucky, Mrs. John W. South, president.

Discussion—"What good will woman suffrage do the country?" North Carolina, Mrs. John S. Cunningham; Tennessee, Mrs. Guilford Dudley; Pennsylvania, Mrs. John O. Miller; Vermont, Mrs. A. L. Bailey; South Carolina, Mrs. Harriet P. Lynch; Virginia, Mrs. John O. Lewis, proxy; New Hampshire, Miss Martha Kimball; Delaware, Miss Agnes Downey; West Virginia, Mrs. John L. Ruhl.

Saturday, Dec. 15, 1917: Unfinished business, resolutions, new business.

EVENING CONVENTION PROGRAMS

Tuesday: Reception at Hotel Willard.

Wednesday: New York Victory Evening.

Thursday: President's annual address, Miss Jeanette Rankin, and others.

AMERICAN WOMEN'S WAR SERVICE

Friday: Mrs. William G. McAdoo, Financing the Great War; Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Chairman Woman's Committee of the Council of Defense and Mrs. George Bass. Other speakers and topics announced later.

WOMEN'S WAR SERVICE BOARD

Saturday: Miss Helen Fraser, representing Great Britain; Mrs. Nellie McClung, representing Canada. Other speakers announced later.

Sunday afternoon: Miss Helen Fraser, Suffrage in Great Britain; Mrs. Nellie McClung, Suffrage in Canada; Dr. Anna Howard Shaw.

Washington Women Head Convention Committees

MISS MARY GARRETT HAY, of New York, National Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements for the 49th annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, announces the following revised list of chairmen on the convention's committees:

Chairman of Local Arrangements—Mrs. L. B. Swormstedt.

Vice-Chairman—Mrs. Gilbert Grosvenor.

Treasurer—Mrs. Cato Sells.

Secretary—Miss Florence Stiles.

Chairman in Charge of Hotels and Houses—Mrs. Clara Eastment, 2923 Ordway, Cleveland Park, D. C.

Information—Mrs. Louis Ottenberg, 1622 Lamont St., Washington, D. C.

Vice-Chairman of Union Station—Mrs. D. K. Shute, 1717 DeSales St.

House—Mrs. Hamilton Dimick, 1317 Clifton St.

Ushers and Pages—Mrs. Harwood Read, The Concord.

Decorations—Mrs. Wm. E. Chamberlin, 44 R St., N.E.

Post Office—Mrs. Ruth Hensey, The Ontario.

Miss Hay calls attention to the fact that delegates and alternates should arrive in Washington in the daytime, as it will be difficult to find their way to their assigned quarters after dark, unless those quarters happen to be the well-known hotels.

The *Woman Citizen* is able to reassure delegates and visitors as to the possibility of securing rooms. Through the exertions of Mrs. Eastment ample accommodations have been listed. No one, therefore, need stay away for fear of lack of accommodations.

The Local Committee on Information will have a table in the Railroad Station (Union), Sunday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

There will be Information Bureaus also at Poli's Theatre and at the Ebbitt Hotel. Look for the women wearing cerise colored badges with black lettering.

Lost!

Miss Mary Gawthorpe, New York State Woman Suffrage Party, 303 Fifth avenue, would like to hear of her Waterman fountain pen, marked "Kensington College," which mysteriously disappeared at the Suffrage Convention, Hotel Ritz-Carlton, on Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 21—Reward.

Found!

FOUND.—Lady's hand-bag at Jubilee Meeting, Cooper Union, Nov. 8. AMELIA SCHACHTEL, 153 West 16th street, New York.

LADIES OF THE CABINET

MRS. NEWTON DIEHL BAKER, WIFE OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR

A double star marks Tuesday evening, December 11, on the calendar of the 49th Convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association at Washington, D. C. That is the evening for which is scheduled the one big social event in the well Hooverized program of the Convention. The occasion will be a reception to Dr. Anna Howard Shaw and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, with the ladies of President Wilson's Cabinet as hostesses. Congress and many other distinguished people are asked to meet the National's officers and delegates.

MRS. WM. G. M... OF THE SECRE... TREAS...

MRS. ALBERT SIDNEY BURLESON, WIFE OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL

MRS. FRANKLIN KNIGHT LANE, WIFE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

MRS. DAVID F... TON, WIFE OF T... OF AGRI...

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RY

WHO ARE INVITING CONGRESS AND ALL THE REST OF NOTABLE WASHINGTON TO A RECEPTION IN HONOR OF DR. SHAW AND MRS. CATT

MRS. JOSEPHUS DANIELS, WIFE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

MRS. THOMAS WATT GREGORY, WIFE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL

KLIN HOUS-
SECRETARY
TURE

The invitations just issued read:

In honor of

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and other officers and delegates of the National American Woman Suffrage Association

Mrs. William Gibbs McAdoo	*Mrs. Franklin K. Lane*
Mrs. Newton D. Baker	*Mrs. David F. Houston*
Mrs. Thomas W. Gregory	*Miss Agnes Hart Wilson*
Mrs. Albert Sidney Burleson	*Mrs. James R. Mann*
Mrs. Josephus Daniels	*Mrs. Philip Pitt Campbell*

Request the pleasure of your company at

A RECEPTION

Tuesday evening, December the eleventh, nineteen hundred and seventeen, eight-thirty to eleven o'clock

R.S.V.P.
Secretary,
1838 Lamont Street.

The Willard.
Present this card.

MISS AGNES HART WILSON, DAUGHTER OF WILLIAM B. WILSON, SECRETARY OF LABOR

New York's Victory Convention

NEW YORK STATE suffragists, at their forty-ninth annual convention held November 20-22 at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, New York City, celebrated their great victory of November 6 by consecrating themselves anew to the cause of suffrage in a memorable convention. Amid great enthusiasm they pledged the Empire State organization to battle for justice and democracy until universal suffrage was won. Discussions of plans for the great drive for the Federal Amendment and the future work of the women of the state in preparing themselves for the duties of citizenship were alternated on the program with speeches and reports celebrating the addition of New York to the list of full suffrage states.

"What are you going to do with the vote now that you have it," has been the burning question put by anxious politicians and doubting Thomases alike. The suffragists gave a decisive answer by outlining a future policy which admits of no exploiting of the new voters by zealous politicians, and no lowering of standards and ideals maintained throughout the years of struggle. The planks in the new suffrage platform are:

1—As an organization to remain non-partisan.

2—To campaign against candidates who oppose the Federal Amendment.

3—Not to put loyalty to the Federal Amendment before loyalty to country.

4—To carry on a campaign of education to fit women for citizenship.

5—To investigate records of candidates for political office.

6—To watch legislation with special reference to women and children and the health of the state.

7—To study the special interests and needs of women in industry.

8—To campaign against candidates who have opposed humanitarian legislation.

9—To study problems of rural women.

10—To form a war service committee to cooperate with existing agencies.

11—To renew the offer of service to the government to perform any duty which the government may designate.

Keen discussion was evoked over the suggestion of a change of name for the state association. Some felt that the Woman Suffrage Party as a name was not in harmony with the new state of citizenship into which New York women have entered, but the great majority voted to continue to fight for the Federal Amendment under the name that had been a talisman in the struggle for political liberty. The organization will remain intact and will welcome to its membership all who are concerned with carrying on this great educational campaign. Study courses in civics will be sent out, classes formed and lectures arranged. No corner of the state will be neglected. There are some details of the November 6 election still to engage the attention of Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, state chairman, such as providing for the polls when the soldier vote is counted on December 18, then the decks will be clear for action and the Federal Amendment drive and educational campaign will be pushed with vigor.

The New York City Woman Suffrage Party will conduct normal classes in citizenship at the city headquarters and classes will be formed in every assembly district. Miss Mary Garrett Hay, city chairman, has an extended program outlined which will cover every group and every nationality, special attention being given to the foreign-born women.

As the reports of the various chairmen of districts and committees were given they showed an almost unbelievable amount of work done during the campaign. The impressive feature was the co-ordination of action between all units. An amusing touch was the report of the Speakers' Bureau by the chairman, Mrs. Victor Morawetz. To see that hundreds, nay thousands, of speakers are routed and kept routed and last minute changes and calls adjusted had given Mrs. Morawetz ample opportunity to come to grips with human nature, and her keen, yet genial comments thereon showed her well-known kinship to the author of "David Harum." Routing and meeting the demands of the "movie" queens and the prima donnas seem like play to Mrs. Morawetz after meeting some of the demands of the volunteer speaker.

Something of the stupendous amount of work projected and carried out which resulted in the victory was told in the address of Mrs. Whitehouse to the convention. "We laid particular emphasis upon a complete organization along political lines," said Mrs. Whitehouse. "We urged the enrollment of 1,000,000 women, we decided to canvass the voters as soon as the suffrage resolution should pass the Legislature, we planned suffrage schools, watchers' schools, canvassers' conversations, hearings before political meetings, granges, labor unions, farmers' institutes and country fairs. Mass meetings and street meetings were held. A complete plan of circularization was adopted. Pageants, motor tours, moving picture films, parade and torchlight rallies and every sort of publicity features were decided upon. Special attention was given rural problems. A press department was fully organized. Literature touching every phase of suffrage argument was compiled."

In closing, Mrs. Whitehouse said, "We shall remain together as a non-partisan organization. We shall adopt a plan of political education and try to put it within reach of every woman in the state. That is one duty we have, but there is another and a greater one—it is to use our new power in every way to obtain for the women of all our country the full citizenship that we have won for ourselves through such long and hard efforts."

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt in addressing the convention said, "I regard the New York victory as the very greatest victory this movement has ever had in any country of the world." Later Mrs. Catt gave her attention to standards of citizenship saying, "I have felt, as long as I can remember, a certain sort of humiliation in this nation because I realized that its standards of democracy were so exceedingly crude and low. We enfranchise the incoming foreigners after a residence of five years. The vote goes to the boys of 21, and nowhere in this land has state or nation ever done one thing to qualify either the boy or the naturalized citizen for the vote. It is my sincere conviction that democracy would have come to the world a half century ago, if our standards had been higher. I believe that we shall never make democracy safe for the world until every man and every woman will be able to qualify for the vote with a certain test of fitness, and I hope that the time will come when in every state there will be established schools of citizenship, through which men and women will pass—a sort of Civil Service for citizenship.

And for this reason I hope, and believe, that in the effort of the women of the Suffrage Party to start schools all over the state for women a movement is being started which will spread all over the country, and will finally include men in the training, and which is going to lift up the standards of democracy throughout our own, and other countries, and redeem our republic from every charge of base corruption and misuse which has been put upon it in the past. This, to my mind, is the greatest thing that we can do in this state of New York."

An analysis of the vote as presented by Mrs. Raymond Brown was illuminating. Some of the points made were: The cities gave a far better vote for suffrage than the rural communities; there were several bitter local wet and dry fights that were bad for the suffrage vote; the antis in such cases putting up a bitter fight, supported by the brewing interests. There were evidences here and there of strong opposition from political machines. The opposition of the antis was centered in the places which cast the best vote in 1915. The work of the Anti-suffrage Association did not cut much figure in the state as a whole. The result of the vote shows that the Woman Suffrage Party plan of campaign was the only one that could win and wherever it was carried out it was invincible.

Mrs. Brown said it was advisable now to change from the campaign district to the Congressional district as the important line of organization in the Federal Amendment campaign.

For a time during the campaign suffrage activities were put entirely aside for war service work, the suffragists making a brilliant record, and by their recommendations and resolution at the convention showed themselves ready to answer any government call. It was suggested by Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip that the State Party throw its splendid organization into the new Liberty Loan work, the war saving stamps. She said that this new work should be done by election districts and that suffragists were peculiarly fitted to work in that manner.

The state committee will consider another recommendation—the sending of a reconstruction unit to Europe.

Two big features of the convention were the mass meeting at the Metropolitan Opera House with Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Gov. Charles S. Whitman and Dr. Anna Howard Shaw as the speakers, and the dinner at the Hotel Biltmore, honoring Mrs. Whitehouse, who was re-elected state chairman. The dinner was a brilliant affair featured by the crowning of Mrs. Whitehouse with a crown of gold and the crowning of the campaign district leaders with wreaths of laurel.

The two-year campaign cost the State Party $450,000 and the $10,000 deficit was more than

(*Continued on page* 13)

Being Shown in Missouri

THE outstanding feature of "Federal Suffrage Amendment Day" in St. Louis on Friday, Nov. 16, was not so much Congressmen Igoe's and Dyer's promise of support of the Susan B. Anthony resolution as the lesson in political science which Congressman Meeker gave the delegation of one hundred women from his district who visited him at his office. His conception of representative government, needless to say, was not shared by his audience.

From five to eight women from every ward in the 10th Congressional district, each wearing a yellow tag bearing the number of her ward, pinned to her coat by a small American flag, met at the headquarters of the Equal Suffrage League of St. Louis at 10.30 a. m., Friday. Led by Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, chairman of the Missouri Suffrage Association, Mrs. Ernest W. Stix, chairman of the Equal Suffrage League of St. Louis, and Mrs. Charles Passmore, state congressional chairman, the suffragists went to Mr. Meeker's office to ask him to vote for the Federal Amendment in the next Congress.

Representative Meeker was not in, although he had made an appointment for 11 o'clock. The women waited for him, holding a meeting in his office until his return.

"I know what you want, but my answer is 'no,'" said Mr. Meeker, when he arrived. "I am against suffrage—my district is against it, and it's all nonsensical, anyway."

"Hundreds of women in my district may come to see me, but I only consider the voters," he declared in answer to Mrs. Miller's question if he considered the women of the Tenth Congressional District people.

So, if you are a mother of a boy at the front or a wife or a sister of a man in France, and live in the 10th Congressional District of Missouri, your interests in momentous national war legislation will have no consideration at the hands of your so-called representative in the Congress, which convenes Monday, December 3.

Indignant as the women were at Meeker's attitude on this subject, they became more irate at his accusation of disloyalty when he said, "Effeminizing the nation will never lick the Kaiser." "That's treason," cried one of the women.

Similar delegations composed of women from every ward in their districts called upon Congressmen Igoe and Dyer. Both of these men gave their assurance that they would vote for the Federal Amendment, in reply to Mrs. Miller's plea, "Help us to stand for the thing that America stands for abroad—fundamental democracy."

From Mr. Dyer's office, the women, accompanied by the Congressmen, went to the American annex for the luncheon given by the Equal Suffrage League, at which Congressman John E. Raker of California was the principal speaker. Miss Josephine Miller, Miss Gertrude Watkins and Miss Marie Ames, who were active in the recent New York campaign, spoke of the suffrage victory in the East. New and old advocates of the Federal Amendment met at this critical time in the suffrage movement to urge the national enfranchisement of American women.

Mrs. Ernest W. Stix, presiding, introduced Melville L. Wilkinson, chairman of the Missouri Council of National Defense, who spoke of the work of American women in the second line of defense. As an employer of large numbers of women, Mr. Wilkinson, president of Scruggs-Vandervoot and Barney Dry Goods Co., said that the equality of women with men in the business world has been well established.

George O'Dell, director of the Ethical Society of St. Louis, who was active in the suffrage movement in England until he came to this country four years ago, said that America's plea for world-wide democracy "had come home to roost." "One of the things that impressed me most in the New York suffrage campaign, during my six weeks visit in that city recently, was the large poster that one saw all over the city, stating, 'Let America Lead. England and Russia have promised women the vote.' One of the fundamentals of that democratic ideal which American people have sent around the world has been acknowledged by other world powers before this country has faced the issue squarely. We shall have a real democracy, only when all of the women get the vote."

Mrs. B. F. Bush, who, as chairman of the Woman's Division of the Missouri Council of National Defense is mobilizing the woman power of this state, told the audience that the old argument that "woman's place is in the home" had completely broken down in this crisis.

Congressman Dyer reiterated his pledge to support the Federal Amendment in the coming session and State Representative William J. Blesse assured the suffragists of its ratification by the Missouri Assembly. Mr. Blesse, who voted favorably on the Presidential Suffrage bill, introduced in the last session of the Missouri Legislature, said that there was favorable sentiment in both houses of the Assembly for the passage of this bill which had been blocked in the Senate Committee. "Despite the good work of the Missouri suffragists," said Mr. Blesse, "you have failed twice in Missouri. The third time, I am sure, will mean success."

In Tennessee

THREE women on November 19 cast their vote at Memphis, Tenn., for the nomination of a candidate for judge of the Supreme Court of that state. This in a state which defeated suffrage in its last Legislature and again through the failure of the proposed constitutional convention. The story of this unprecedented happening within the state borders came about this way. Western Tennessee is entitled to two judges. The two candidates living in Memphis agreed to take the vote of the Memphis and Shelby County Bar and abide by the decision. It was further agreed that the winner should receive the support of the defeated candidate in the final contest, the opposing candidate in the final contest being from another county.

It so happened that three women lawyers are members of the Memphis bar—Frances Wolf, Katherine Watson and Marion Griffin—and to them was accorded the privilege of voting. They exercised their privilege. In speaking of this unique incident Miss Griffin said: "I forgot to note my sensations while voting, but do not recall anything unusual."

New York's Convention

(*Continued from page 12*)

wiped out by the pledges at the mass meeting. A fund was pledged for the future educational work. Throughout the convention there was frequent praise for the press of New York and the big part it played in the victory. By resolution the convention voiced its thanks to the press.

The following resolutions presented by the chairman of the Resolutions Committee, Mrs. Alice Duer Miller, were adopted:

Resolved, That with the increase in power that comes to us with the ballot, we renew our pledges of loyalty and service to our country.

WHEREAS, The decision of the voters on November 6 having settled the question of Woman Suffrage in New York state, and all women are now enfranchised citizens and must meet those new duties and obligations, and

WHEREAS, Though the Suffrage Party is throwing the force of its organization behind the Federal Amendment its purpose otherwise is to develop a plan of education in order to assist in fitting all women for citizenship,

Resolved, That to all those women who desire to serve their Government effectively, who wish to know and then to act, so that the injustices and difficulties under which many of the citizens of the state live and labor may be abolished; we, the Woman Suffrage Party, extend a hearty welcome.

Resolved, That we express our gratitude to the voters of New York state for having recorded their belief in complete democracy.

Resolved, That we express our especial gratitude to the President of the United States for his generous and effective assistance; to the Governor of the state for his long continued support, and to all organizations and individuals, who have helped us to win the privileges of full citizenship.

Resolved, That we express our thanks to Miss Alice Morgan Wright, chairman of the Convention Committee; to Mrs. E. R. Strange, chairman of local arrangements; to all those who have worked to make the convention a success, and to Mr. Albert Keller and the management of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel for their thoughtful and efficient arrangements.

OFFICERS—1917-1918

NEW YORK STATE WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY

Chairman, Mrs. Norman deR. Whitehouse, New York City.

First Vice-Chairman, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, New York City.

Second Vice-Chairman, Mrs. William Belknap, Oscawanna.

Third Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Frank J. Tone, Niagara Falls.

Recording Sec., Miss Alice Morgan Wright, New York City.

Corresponding Sec., Mrs. Charles Noel Edge, New York City.

Treasurer, Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid, New York City.

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Miss Mary Dreier, New York City.
Miss Lillian Huffcut, Binghamton.
Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore, Yonkers.

Soldiers say that New York's majority for suffrage will be greatly increased when the soldier vote is in.

When Women Lobby

By Anne Bigony Stewart

Special Correspondent for the Woman's Legislative Federation of King County, Wash.

MRS. JOHN TRUMBULL
Seattle, Washington

"IN the light of my political experience in Olympia, Washington, I would say this: If we want the right kind of legislation we must have the right kind of men."

Mrs. John Trumbull, of Washington, says this after completing the most interesting lobby ever carried on in any state. She was the official guardian last winter at the state capitol in Washington of the interests of the Woman's Legislative Federation, comprising 43 affiliated organizations and representing from 10,000 to 15,000 Washington women.

This Federation has been in existence four years; it publishes a little paper called "The Legislative Federationist," and its mission is to arouse Washington women to a personal interest in every bill brought up in Olympia. Washington women are voters and try to be conscientious and intelligent in their use of the ballot. They know that good legislation is not enacted by the Grace of God and without effort. Voters must keep their ear to the ground, if right is to prevail.

Early last January a State Bills Committee was organized by the Federation, for the purpose of promoting such legislation as was approved by the Federation. This committee was composed of one representative from each of the organizations affiliated.

A committee was elected whose duty it was to digest all bills endorsed by the organizations in order to promote public education on these measures and a woman was selected to attend the sessions in Olympia and establish a Bureau of Information at the State House.

Because of her years of experience, Mrs. Trumbull, of Seattle, was selected to fill this unique post. She had just served four years as chairman of the Washington Woman's Legislative Committee which did effective work in promoting the Red Light and Prohibition Laws which now prevail in Washington.

By consent of Governor Ernest E. Lister, who recommended her to the Board of Control, Mrs. Trumbull was generously granted space in the State House lobby for her Bureau. People from all over the state applied to her for information and she was able either to furnish it or direct them to the proper quarter. Part of her duty was to watch all pending legislation. Each time a bill came up, she made it her business to place a copy of it on the desk of every Senator and Representative with the endorsement or opposition of the women's organization on it.

Now, here was a new kind of lobby, demonstrating the fact that women who have the vote are trying to use it conscientiously. No one had any axes to grind. No one tried to influence votes for selfish ends. Submarine and sinister methods were absolutely lacking and graft was out of the question. The expenses of the lobbyist, paid by the Federation, amounted to something less than $100.

And last of all Mrs. Trumbull was not unwelcome at the Capitol. She remained during the entire session, never missing a meeting. She was listened to and treated with the utmost respect by all the legislators, all aiding her in establishing her quarters. She was of infinite service to the legislators themselves. Women from all over the state came to her for advice and assistance. A member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union begs leave to mention "the good fortune that was hers in working with Mrs. Trumbull." "When there was difficult work to do," she adds, "Mrs. Trumbull was equal to the task. I believe she was the right woman in the right place."

Mrs. Trumbull says: "In looking back upon the Legislature, I can see a great melting pot into which were cast measures for the well-being of the many, and measures for the interests of the few. I can see honest endeavor and altruistic purpose side by side with the trail of graft and the clutch of moneyed interests. I see the high-souled men of integrity—and there are many of them—and the manipulation of the political machine.

"The women were interested in thirty-three bills, which I was instructed to watch and keep in touch with in order that pressure might be brought to bear at the psychological moment, for or against their enactment into law. Five of these we opposed, and they were either not passed or else so modified that they were not objectionable. Of the other twenty-eight, nine were passed either as original bills or in an amended form."

Mrs. Trumbull is keenly appreciative of the splendid help given in promoting the right kind of legislation along moral, educational and sanitary lines, by the men legislators and the one woman representative, Mrs. Ina P. Williams of Yakima, chairman of the Public Morals Committee.

Of the 10,000 women backing her, Mrs. Trumbull speaks in the highest praise, attesting "they never once failed me."

Defendant's lawyer: "You say my clients called you names! How did you know for sure that they were talking to you and not to somebody else?"

Plaintiff: "Well, maybe I was mistaken, but when they accompanied their conversation with biffs on my jaw and swats in my ribs I naturally couldn't be blamed for thinking they were addressing their remarks to me."—*Judge.*

About the Educational Plans of the New York City Suffrage Party

THE first course for the new women voters will begin Thursday, Dec. 13. It will be called "The Business of Citizenship."

Lessons—one hour lectures—will be given afternoons and evenings, at 3 East 38th Street.

The instructor will be Professor Howard Lee McBain of Columbia University.

The price for the afternoon course of six lessons will be $5.00.

The price for the evening course of six lessons will be $3.00

Lectures will give in a condensed form:

The organization of the City, State and National governments;

Political procedure;

The functions and policies of the political parties;

The direct and indirect relationships of the individual voter to the various city departments—to the Federal Government;

Will also show from what viewpoints labor, prohibition, free speech and other problems may be regarded.

All women are invited to the course but assembly district leaders and other women who will be called upon to establish citizens' schools in their own districts will find it especially beneficial.

Charts and pictures will be used to give information in a graphic way.

Committee of Citizenship for City Party:

Chairman, Mrs. Adolphe Borie, President of Bryn Mawr Club.

Secretary, Mrs. John Blair.

Members, Miss Katherine D. Blake, Mrs. Herbert Croly, Miss Marie Bowen Chapin, Mrs. Frederick Cranford, Miss Jennie Melvene Davis, Miss Mary Dreier, Miss Lina Gano, Miss Louise Grant, Miss Virginia Gildersleeve, Dean of Barnard; Miss A. G. Harvey, Mrs. Howard Mansfield, Mrs. V. Everit Macy, Miss Alice G. Perkins, Miss Virginia Potter, Mrs. F. Louis Slade, Mrs. V. Simkhovitch, and Miss Lillian Wald.

Husband and Wife Professorships

THE field for pioneering is not large these days but the war has brought forth a number of new avenues and created new groups of pioneers. It is in one of these new groups that the University of Kansas at Lawrence lays claim to being a pioneer—the group which includes "husband and wife professorships." On September 23 Prof. W. S. Hunter of the department of psychology left the University halls to take up his work as first lieutenant in the Base Hospital at Camp Lee, Peters, Va. As soon as the call came steps were taken to fill the vacancy and Mrs. Hunter was immediately appointed to fill this important professorship. Fortunately she was prepared by training and practical experience as an instructor in this course at the University of Texas. The new professor will in all probability retain her post until the lieutenant returns.

(Nevada is another suffrage state that boasts a husband-and-wife professorship).

Mrs. Lowerstrat: "Is there any doubt about her having descended from the Pilgrim Fathers?"

Mrs. Uppercrust: "There may be some doubt about the genealogy, but there's no doubt about the descent."—*Judge.*

Across Country With the Conventions

LAST week held its own as "convention week" in suffrage circles. On November 19 and 20 Florida held its state convention, and on November 20 to 22 Pennsylvania suffragists met in convention at Pittsburgh. West Virginia held its convention at Fairmount, November 21 to 23, and on November 22 Delaware met in convention at Newport.

Virginia, Wisconsin, Minnesota and New Jersey were also among the states holding conventions during the last week. Kentucky is meeting in convention at Lexington November 30 to December 2.

THE Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association stands firmly for the policies of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Considerable discussion preceded the election of the officers at the thirty-sixth annual convention held Nov. 16 and 17 at St. Paul, but the entire staff elected, by a large majority, is as a unit for the National's nonmilitant policy. The election resulted in the reelection of Mrs. Andreas Ueland, by a big majority, to the office of president. Mrs. Ueland will have as her staff: Mrs. C. P. Noyes, St. Paul, first vice-president; Mrs. H. G. Harrison, Minneapolis, second vice-president; Mrs. H. J. Grannis, Duluth, third vice-president; Mrs. M. M. David, Waseca, fourth vice-president; Mrs. C. M. Stockton, Faribault, fifth vice-president; Mrs. Maud C. Stockwell, Minneapolis, secretary; Mrs. John M. Guise, St. Paul, recording secretary; Mrs. Victor Troendle, Minneapolis, treasurer; Mrs. Russell M. Bennett, Minneapolis, auditor. The directors are Mrs. J. C. Holman, Mrs. Stiles Burr, Mrs. C. A. Severance and Mrs. A. M. Burt, all of St. Paul, Mrs. F. B. Snyder, Mrs. James Paige, and Dr. Ethel Hurd, all of Minneapolis, and Mrs. C. C. Colton of Duluth.

Loyalty and service to country were the watchwords of the convention. The work so far accomplished and the work yet to be done was set forth in talks by Mrs. A. E. Zonne, director of the Hennepin County Suffrage Red Cross station, which now superintends the work of twenty-eight field circles, Mrs. T. G. Winter, director of Minnesota for the Council of National Defense, Mrs. C. A. Severance, director of war work in her district, and Mrs. Peter Oleson. Mrs. Winter said during the course of her talk, "Whose war and whose country is this? Not the government's. It is our war and our country. We should not consider that we are making any sacrifice in giving up nonessentials for something for which we care a thousand times more."

A feature of the convention was a paper read by Mrs. Eugenia B. Farmer, who has passed her eighty-second milestone and is said to be the oldest active suffragist in the state. "A Voice from the Civil War" was the title Mrs. Farmer took for her paper.

The Canadian situation as regards both suffrage and war was presented by Mrs. Nellie McClung of Edmonton, Canada, who is well known for her part in making suffrage possible for Canadian women.

By resolution the state convention pledged its loyalty to the country and the president in this struggle and its thanks to the President for his support of the suffrage cause during the New York campaign. The convention also expressed the hope that the President would recommend in his annual message to Congress that that body submit the Federal Amendment to the state legislatures for ratification.

THE Kentucky Equal Rights Association is now in convention at Lexington, Ky., the closing session being the patriotic mass meeting on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 2. Hon. Jeannette Rankin and Mrs. Nellie L. McClung of Canada are among the speakers at the convention. A "Penny Lunch" is one of the social features of the affair tendered by the Johnson High School. There will be other luncheon and teas to give time for talking over convention activities. Mrs. McClung gave her address Friday evening, that being the offering of the suffrage association to the State Teachers Association, one thousand strong.

The Louisville Woman Suffrage Association held an open meeting on November 18, the speakers being Miss Laura Clay of the advisory board of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association, and Mrs. W. F. Lillard, auditor of the Equal Rights Association, both of whom were active in the New York State campaign. Miss Clay, until five years ago, was for twenty-five years president of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association.

"It is for us to show that the man or woman who attacks suffrage is aiding and abetting the enemy," said Miss Clay in the course of her address. "What could more strongly encourage the foe than to see America deny democracy to women. We hear it said sometimes that this is no time to do woman suffrage work. I wish to express my strong conviction that suffrage work is the noblest patriotic work that can be done. If we are to martial the spirit of the nation, we must include the spirit of women. The whole force of this people cannot be put forth unless the whole force of women is utilized. It is to our glory that this country, in the platforms of all its national parties, declared for suffrage before we entered the war."

THE suffragists of Arkansas are hoping for the incorporation of many reform measures when Arkansas shall adopt its new constitution. For the first time in 43 years a consitutional convention has assembled in that state and radical changes will no doubt be made in the organic law by the 112 delegates who have this important work in hand. In March of this year Arkansas granted its women primary suffrage and this fact, together with the advance suffrage is making the world over, makes it reasonable to suppose that full suffrage for women will be included in the new constitution. The vote on the adoption of the constitution will in all likelihood fall at the general election of 1918.

ARKANSAS women have moved one step nearer complete political emancipation as the result of the declaration of Governor Brough that he would recommend that the constitutional convention adopt an amendment giving to the women of the state full suffrage instead of the primary suffrage they now enjoy. This is the most important step yet taken in any southern state to bring about full suffrage, and the result is awaited with the keenest interest, not only by the suffragists of Arkansas but the suffragists of all states. The setting of such an example by Arkansas, it is believed, would hasten the granting of suffrage to women in other states.

Governor Brough's declaration was given during the course of an address at the Hotel Marion at Little Rock on November 16, the occasion being a luncheon in honor of Mrs. T. T. Cotnam in celebration of the New York state suffrage victory. Mrs. Cotnam was a big factor in the New York campaign as a speaker and organizer.

An interesting situation has arisen in Arkansas in connection with the mayoralty primary at Ft. Smith. It was the first primary held in Arkansas in which the women have been permitted to vote. A majority of the 400 women who paid their poll taxes voted for Arch Munro for mayor as against the opposing candidate, J. H. Wright, the deposed mayor. Mr. Munro was elected by 192 votes and as a result Mr. Wright is contesting the nomination basing his contest on the ground that the women could not legally be permitted to vote. Mr. Wright sets forth as his three reasons:

"First, that women are not qualified electors under the state constitution. Second, that they are not electors under the state laws. Third, that they are not qualified to vote in any election in the state because of their sex, and that they are not qualified under the terms of the city's charter for commission form of government."

It so happens, according to the press of Arkansas, that the judge who is to hear the case is on his honeymoon and will not return until after the election takes place, therefore Mr. Munro's name will be the one on the election ticket.

There are several other things that would seem to be in Mr. Wright's way. The attorney-general of the state holds that the women did have a right to vote and the suffragists believe that the Supreme Court of the state would uphold this opinion if the case should be carried so far. The Law Enforcement League was back of Mr. Munro and the women by their votes have shown that they stand for good government.

Mr. Wright was deposed from the office of mayor following his conviction on the charge of making a pre-election promise. Judge Paul Little in the Circuit Court overruled a motion for a new trial for Mr. Wright on this charge and the judge also refused a new trial in the case where Mr. Wright was convicted of the charge of failure to suppress violence in strike of telephone operators.

MEXICO has taken a notable step in advance as regards suffrage for women. According to the Mexican News Bureau the state of Guanajuato by its newly adopted constitution, confers the privilege of municipal suffrage upon women. The only restriction laid upon them is that they must be of reputable character.

The same official source of information states, "The newly adopted national constitution does not prohibit woman suffrage, but by implication permits it. No test has as yet been made in a national election, but the state of Guanajuato has set the example of granting the privilege in local affairs. It is believed the example thus set will be followed by other states."

The South and the Federal Amendment

THE federal amendment is coming into its own in Virginia, judging by the enthusiasm with which plans for furthering the amendment were outlined at the seventh annual convention held at Richmond November 12 to 14. Throughout every session the sentiment for the amendment was strong, and Mrs. B. B. Valentine, in her president's address, urged the suffragists to do all possible to arouse state sentiment for it. The Virginia suffragists, as auxiliaries to the National American Woman Suffrage Association, have worked along both state and federal lines, but interest in the federal campaign has not been active until of late, when sentiment has begun changing. Upon the action taken by the next Congress regarding the Federal Amendment will depend much of the policy of the Equal Suffrage League during the coming winter.

A big feature of the convention was the address by Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, which was the first to be made by Dr. Shaw following the victory in New York State. The men were especially vociferous in their response to Dr. Shaw's opening words of greeting to her audience. So great was the interest in the address that hundreds were turned away. One hundred or more remained in the Palm room of the hotel awaiting a second address, which Dr. Shaw generously granted. A reception was tendered her after the mass meeting.

The reports from the committee and chairmen of important divisions of the League's work showed increased growth in suffrage work and results. The war service record made an excellent showing. Echoes from the New York State campaign were given by Mrs. L. L. Jobson of Richmond, Mrs. Faith W. Morgan of Newport News, and Mrs. G. Harvey Clarke of Richmond, members of the League, who assisted in the Empire State campaign.

A tribute to the ability of the president and her staff was shown at the election, when the entire staff was re-elected unanimously.

The resolutions adopted by the convention covered the following important points:

The League reaffirmed its stand for statewide compulsory education, juvenile courts, the maintenance of proper courts and prison officials for the care of women and children offenders, equal guardianship, eight-hour working day, minimum wage law, raising age of protection to eighteen years, vigilance in food conservation, national health protection.

The convention reaffirmed its desire for the institution of a college for the higher education of women co-ordinated with the University of Virginia, and declared an ardent sympathy with the proposed opening of the Medical College of Virginia to women students, the admission of women to the bar of Virginia, and the enactment of such legislation as will enable women to serve on school boards.

In view of the New York victory, and believing that suffrage will enable the women to work more efficiently for the winning of the war, the convention resolved to call upon the Democratic party and all other political parties in the state of Virginia to co-operate with the suffrage association of Virginia in making good its recommendations for the enfranchisement of the women of Virginia.

It was further recommended that the suffragists, by non-partisan methods, work for the political freedom of the women of the United States by both federal and state amendment.

The officers re-elected include: President, Mrs. B. B. Valentine, Richmond; vice-presidents, Mrs. John H. Lewis, Lynchburg, Mrs. W. T. Yancey, Bedford, Mrs. C. E. Townsend, Norfolk, Mrs. J. H. Whitner, Roanoke, Mrs. Faith W. Morgan, Hampton; recording secretary, Miss Roberts Wellford, University; treasurer, Mrs. E. G. Kidd, Richmond; auditor, Mrs. S. M. Block, Richmond.

CHIEF JUSTICE CLARK of North Carolina has made the prediction that at the next election for governor and state officers and the election of the president in 1920 the women of North Carolina will vote. Chief Justice Clark also predicts the passage of both the suffrage and prohibition amendments by Congress this coming spring and the prompt ratification by the necessary number of state Legislatures.

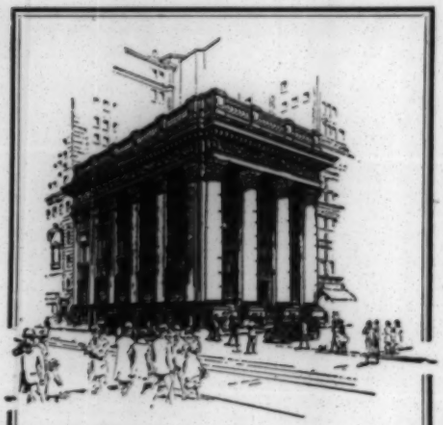
That Judge Clark has good backing for his predictions may be judged from the resolutions passed at the North Carolina State Suffrage Convention. The convention, by resolution, expressed gratification at the growth of suffrage in this and foreign countries. Further gratification was expressed that since the last state convention "the superstition that women are barred from holding office, either by the federal or the state constitution, has been discovered to be without foundation and no person is disqualified because he is not a voter. Recognizing as fundamental under a republican form of government that there should be equality before the law and equality in sharing the government both by voting and holding office and that there should be equal pay for equal service in all positions in public or private employment, the convention went on record as condemning an action recently taken by which the women members of the board of school examiners are allowed a salary of $2,000 and the men $2,500.

The convention resolved to urge the Legislature at the next general assembly, to confer the presidential and municipal suffrage upon women, equally with men, and to submit to the voters of the state an amendment to the constitution which would confer full suffrage upon women. It is the intention of the suffragists to work to secure the election of members to the next Legislature who will pledge themselves to these issues.

The convention re-affirmed its allegiance to the National American Woman Suffrage Association and deplored the militant tactics of the National Woman's Party.

Something of the growth of suffrage in North Carolina may be judged from the increase in the number of delegates attending this year's state convention and the number attending last year. Practically three times as many delegates attended this year's convention and, where last year the contributions in money netted less than one hundred dollars, this year they amounted to several hundred dollars. Mrs. Pattie Ruffner Jacobs, auditor of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, in addressing the convention, expressed the opinion that North

(*Continued on page 17*)



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Women's Silk Hosiery

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Thread Silk Hosiery with lisle tops and soles, Black or White with black or white hand-embroidered clox pair **1.45**

Thread Silk Hosiery with lisle tops and soles; Black or White with hand-embroidered insteps pair **1.45**

Thread Silk Hosiery in Black or White with hand-embroidered clox or insteps in black or white pair **1.95**

Thread Silk Hosiery in Black, White or Colors; superior quality pair **1.95**

Thread Silk Hosiery in Black or White with three-strand hand-embroidered clox in black or white pair **2.50**

Thread Silk Hosiery in White or Black with hand-embroidered insteps; attractive designs pair **2.95**

Thread Silk Hosiery with lisle tops and soles; Black or White pair **1.00**

Men's Half Hose

Silk Half Hose with clox; lisle tops; Colors and Black pair **1.25**

Silk Half Hose with lisle tops; Colors and Black pair **1.00**

Fancy Silk Half Hose with vertical stripes; lisle tops; Red and Black, Blue and Black, Green and Black, also White and Black pair **1.00**

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The Book Stall

Books for Linguists

FOR the woman who speaks with tongues, there are books of interest, some of which she can not as yet share with her mono-lingual sisters. There is, for the fortunate woman who can read Italian, a book of singular interest, "La Donna della Nuova Italia," by Signora Baronchelli-Grosson. It is published by Riccardo Quintieri of Milan. This book, made up of documents about women's work in the war from 1915-1917, is no dry list of facts, but a vigorous record "showing the Italian woman in her individual home life, as an active member in political, social, philanthropic and official affairs." It devotes a chapter to her struggle for political enfranchisement and concludes with predictions by prominent statesmen of all parties of the near approach of her freedom. It is not yet done into English.

"Les Vaillantes," by Leon Abensour (Librairie Chapelot, 30, Rue Dauphine, Paris, France, price 4 francs) is an intimate study of the war service of French women. It is reported as "a notable contribution to the history of the women's movement."

Another more inclusive French book about the woman movement is "Les Femmes et les Tribunaux de Prud'hommes," by Andre de Maday, professor at the University of Neufchatel (published by Attinger Frères, Neufchatel.) This covers a unique phase of woman's admission into trade tribunals. In the middle ages, women known as prud'femmes had their own tribunals with jurisdiction over women's trades. An interesting detail given by professor Maday is that, as late as 1904, Germany passed a law definitely excluding women from such trade tribunals. Oddly enough Geneva, Switzerland, did something of the same sort in 1914—and provoked this comment from the Mouvement Feministe; "Shoemakers will continue to decide the affairs of corset-makers, and boiler makers the affairs of milliners. Women are to mind their own business."

Our allies, Italy, France, Belgium and England have, however, within the same period, increased women's rights on trade councils.

The South and the Amendment

(*Continued from page* 16)

Carolina will soon be wholly converted to suffrage.

Reaffirming the stand of organized labor in support of woman suffrage, Mr. James F. Barrett of the Asheville "Labor Advocate," gave as the reasons for labor's advocacy of the movement: "It is best for the masses of the people that women have a voice in this government, and we are interested in the masses. The children of this country will be better protected and safeguarded if the mothers of the children have a voice in this government, and we are interested in the children. It will make the load lighter for the women who toil in the mills and factories, and we are interested in those women."

Mrs. John S. Cunningham, who has been chosen to lead the North Carolina suffragists, spoke with enthusiasm of the growth of suffrage in that state and the fast disappearing opposition, the main opposition now coming from the political machine.

the stage of final surrender

in the suffrage controversy is almost passed and from it emerges a new figure in our national life, the woman citizen. What will she do with her new found power? What legislation will she foster? What will be her influence on the economic life of the community?

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MRS. BRODIE G. HIGLEY

An Appointee

THE first "official" act to indicate women's new status as citizens of New York state was the appointment by Governor Whitman of Mrs. Brodie G. Higley to the State Board of Charities.

Mrs. Higley's training for her new post has been gained in part through her close attention to the care of prisoners in Great Meadow Prison, which is only a few miles from her home in Hudson Falls, New York, and in part through her local work for the New York State Woman Suffrage Party.

Mrs. Higley is the first woman in the history of New York to be a member of one of its permanent supervising boards. She has a young and pleasant face surrounded by heavy, whitening hair, which adds to her distinction.

During the suffrage campaign, Mrs. Higley was an up-state officer and worker of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party.

Italian Women's War Service

IT seems that after all it is not the Anglo-Saxon woman who is the last word in war service efficiency. English women have something to learn from their Latin sisters, according to an account in the Manchester *Guardian*.

The Italian women, who confine their canteen work to railway stations, have an organization run entirely by women which is worked in conjunction with the war office. It is an information bureau with branches in every town and with connections all over the country.

In this information bureau is a complete register of every soldier in the army. The women managing the bureau are given every possible aid by the war office, which keeps them informed of casualties and expects them to notify the next of kin.

When an officer has been killed, the bureau writes formally to the family. When it is a private, some lady from the bureau goes in person to break the news to the wife or mother as gently as possible.

Madame Melegari, who went from Rome to London to see how the English women are managing their war work, says that the Italian women feel that this house-to-house service of sisterly friendship is the kindest method of conveying the terrible news of disaster, but the suffering the visiting members of the bureau are forced to see is writing its record upon the hearts of the messengers themselves. She is very proud of the fact that by their war work her country women have won recognition of their right to the administrative vote—that is to say, the vote for local bodies in town or country.

In a recent book of value, "La Donna della Nuova Italia," by Signora Baronchelli-Grosson, a book not yet translated into English, the chapter on women's political struggle in Italy is illuminating. Efforts for enfranchising women culminated in a direct appeal to Giolitti in 1912 when universal suffrage was established in Italy, but statesmen were not then able to see that Italian women must also be included to make suffrage really "universal."

Social evolution since the war broke out, Signora Brosson points out, has now, however, brought almost every Italian politician to the point of granting women their rights in every social position, including the political vote.

So it would seem that the promises of Signor Sacchi, Italian Minister of Justice, and of Premier Boselli are no scraps of paper given to the women of the country, but are real pledges. On several occasions Signor Boselli has said, "The work done by women during this present war has shown that the work accomplished by men in government must be connected with a feminine electorate." He assured the women last June that the time was then ripe "for granting to Italian women the right to vote in municipal and all other 'administrative' elections" and added his belief "that sooner or later even political suffrage must be granted to them."

Canadian Women for a Win-the-War Policy

NOT parties, but a strong government is the slogan of Ontario women voters. "We will back up any government which will bring relief to our boys," is the unanimous verdict of Toronto mothers. In some districts of the province almost every home reports a soldier overseas.

Under the new Elections Act, there is a bouleversement of social privileges making for a democratic future. Many homes have been discovered where the maid may vote because she has men relatives at the front while the mistress, who may have devoted her entire time to patriotic work, has no representation whatever in national politics.

The general report is that Canadian women voters everywhere are keenly interested in politics and are asking most intelligent questions in order that they may have a thorough understanding of the situation, as all of them are anxious to cast their vote with the party that stands for conscription.

School-Teacher (to little boy)—"If a farmer raises 1,700 bushels of wheat and sells it for $1.17 per bushel, what will he get?"

Little Boy—"An automobile."—*Milestones.*

The Little Grandmother of the Russian Revolution

Catherine Breshkovsky's Own Story

Edited by Alice Stone Blackwell

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